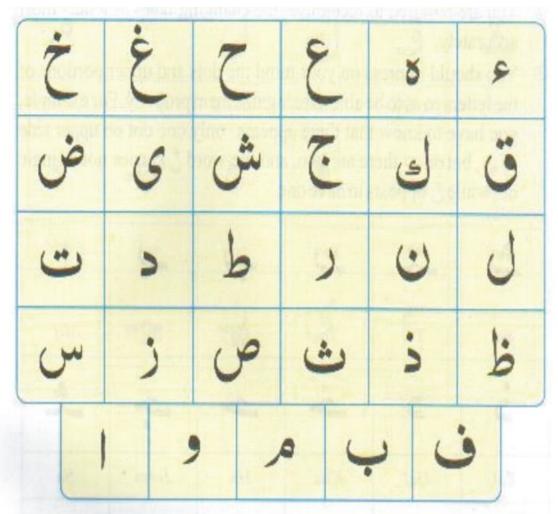
# SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- keep in mind the difference which occurs in the letters of same similarity due to dots, such as similarity due to dots, such as similarity due to dots, such as dots they become different from each other.
- The dots could be recognised through this way: Once a dot is given on the upper side of the letter, such as :; and sometime it is inserted beneath the letter, as like :! In the same way, two dots are inserted; once on upside as :, and sometime beneath the letter just as !! But, three dots always use to appear on upper side of the letter, as :.

| T <sub>Ha</sub> | C<br>Jeem | ث<br>Sa | ت<br>Ta     | ب<br>Ba  | Alif     |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|
| m               | ;         | )       | 5           | ٥        | خ        |
| Seen &          | Za bi     | Ra b    | Zad<br>Žaad | Dal Saud | Sheen    |
| Meem            | Laam      | Kaaf    | Quaf        | ن<br>Fa  | Ghain    |
| Ya              | 5 S       |         | Vaao        |          | <u>ن</u> |

### The Quran School

# SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER



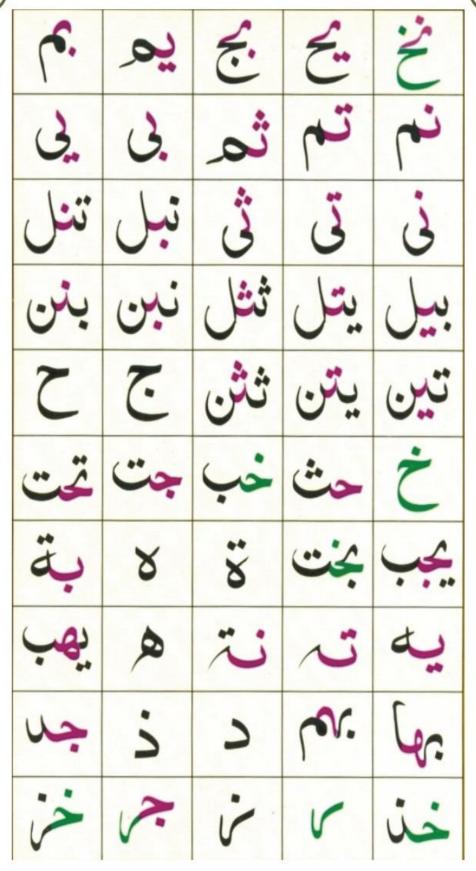
You should read this lesson with utmost devotion. Moreover, try to recognise the letters. Until you become fully capable of recognising each and every letter, you should continue to read this lesson and do not try to move on to the next.

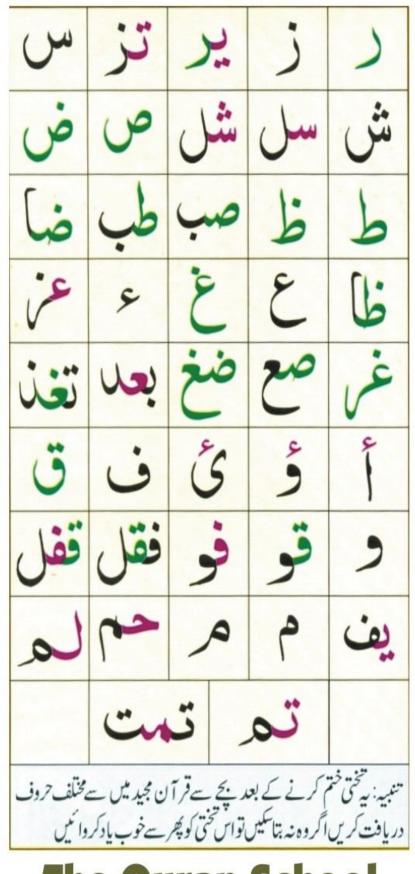
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- Read this lesson with much care. Each letter has to be read seperately and with its clear voice. For example, when you read mann, you have to pronounce the voices of meem and noon. In the same way, you should read rusulun, with pronouncing ra, seen, laam, and the word as yaa, ghain, yaa, za.

| 8   | Ç   | N   | V   | 1  |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| بلب | 8   | 2   | X   | J  |
| ڪ   | بئ  | کب  | 5   | 5  |
| ٣   | ņ   | تلث | بكت | 6  |
| ن   | ن   | S   | C   | ث  |
| يس  | بس  | ث   | ٦   | ت  |
| تح  | بنج | ش   | تس  | نس |







Zabar (≤) Upper Part Vowel Sign)

- Regarding the recognition of Zabar, it should be impressed on mind that this sign is always put on the upper side of the letter. While reading Zabar, its pronunciation should not be prolonged, not to be jerked and even not be rendered wrongly. Rather it should be pronounced very smoothly.
- If the letter "alif" carries vowel points, i.e. Zabar, Zair, Paish, or Jazm, it is not "الف" but "ع", and as such this one has to be read as "ع".
- 4 Alif (1) is that letter which looks without movement or Jazm.
- While pronouncing deep tone (low pitched) letters, the lips should not be made roundish.

| 2         | É | ش  | ث | ب  | Í  |  |
|-----------|---|----|---|----|----|--|
| سَ        | 5 | 5  | i | 5  | خ  |  |
| ع         | ظ | ط  | ض | صَ | ش  |  |
| á         | U | (ک | ق | ن  | فُ |  |
| ن و ه ء ي |   |    |   |    |    |  |

If the sound of some letters appears to have very minor difference, then do your exercise in such different sounds, such as

#### The Quran School



- If Ra (1) carries Zabar, then it should be read in deep tone (low pitched).
- While pronouncing Zabar, do not prolong it so much that it gives the sound of Alif(القار), and from "ب" it becomes "ب". Do not read it hastily so as to avoid jerking. It should be pronounced in such a way that "ب" remains only "ب".
- Be careful that the movement of any letter should not be wrong. It should not be read in a prolonged tone.

#### EXERCISE

#### ZABAR ( )

| ZADAR (=) |        |        |        |         |  |  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--|--|
| جَنع      | ورد    | صَنَقَ | كُتُب  | فرض     |  |  |
| قَتلَ     | وَلَنَ | وَجُلَ | جَعَلَ | أَحْلَا |  |  |
| كُسُبُ    | ضرب    | حَسَلَ | شرح    | ختم     |  |  |
| ظلم       | بَلَغَ | مَكُثُ | ثبر    | فعَلَ   |  |  |
| فعدلك     | خُلَقَ | مَرْجَ | زعم    | رفع     |  |  |
| سُنْد     | أمر    | فَسُلَ | عَبْلَ | عَشْرَ  |  |  |

Read this exercise with utmost care and try to spell the letters in such a way that their movement may produce accurate sound.

#### The Quran School

#### ZAIR (7) (Lower Part Vowel Sign)

- It should be impressed on mind that  $Zair(\neg)$  is similar to Zabar ( $\angle$ ) in shape, but it is inserted at the bottom of the letter. While reading  $Zair(\neg)$ , its pronunciation should not be prolonged as " $\bot$ " and even not to be hasty so as to avoid jerking. It should be borne in mind that " $\bot$ " has not to be read as " $\bot$ " and " $\bot$ ", but you read it only as " $\bot$ ""
- Zair (7) should not be rendered wrongly, but only in correct way.

| 3         | 3  | ث  | ت   | ب  | 1 |  |
|-----------|----|----|-----|----|---|--|
| س         | ز  | 1  | ٠٧٠ | 3  | خ |  |
| ع         | ظ  | ط  | ض   | و  | ش |  |
| P         | لِ | ال | ق   | نِ | ن |  |
| پ و ه ء ي |    |    |     |    |   |  |

- The letter bearing Zair (¬) at the bottom, would be pronounced in a thinning tone.
- When the letter "U" carries Zair (7) at its bottom, it will also be read in thinning tone. But those letters which are pronounced in grandiose, i.e., i.e.,

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#### ZAIR (7)

| حبط     | خَشِي    | لَعِبَ | فَهِيَ | غَضِبَ |
|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| حَمِلًا | نهد      | عَلِمَ | حَسِبَ | عَيِلَ |
| يَيِسَ  | ارم      | شَرِبَ | اَذِنَ | سخر    |
| فُلَق   | لَبِثَ   | خَسِرَ | صعق    | يَلِجَ |
| گره     | قبر      | بَرِقَ | شَهِنَ | رُضِي  |
| زجم     | فَفَرْعَ | وكي    | بكغي   | نسِی   |

- While a letter is being spelt, the difference between the sound of Zabar (∠) and Zair (¬) should be kept in mind.
- While spelling " ", the sound of " " and " " should be pronounced separately and even clearly.
- While spelling ", the sound of " will be in deep tone (low piched), but in , the sound of " should be in a sharp tone (high pitched).
- ( ع ) at its end, then, at the stop, it will be quiescent. For example, " will be read as " and " فَهِي " as " فَهُوْ عَ".

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- The specific sign of this vowel is that it appears to be similar to "il" and always comes on the upper part of the letter.
- Be careful about the movement of this letter. This vowel should not be pronounced in a prolonged tone. For example if ";" is pronounced in prolonged tone, then it is apprehended, it may sound as ";". Likewise, ";" would appear as ";". Try not to make any error in this respect.
- Not to be hasty in the movement of Paish ( ) and try to avoid jerking.

| حُ  | ئ   | ث  | ث  | Ý  | 1   |
|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| ى ق | ن   | رُ | 3  | 2  | خُ  |
| ٥   | ظ   | طُ | ض  | صُ | ش   |
| مُ  | Ú   | ای | قُ | ؽؙ | شُّ |
| d   | 5 5 |    |    |    | ن   |

You are required to read this lesson with utmost attention, and repeatedly pronounce it in proper way.

### The Quran School

#### PAISH ( )

| و مولو | ربع    | حبلي   | صُحُفِ | يَهَبُ             |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| وُجِلَ | مُنِعَ | خَبْثُ | أعظ    | تزر                |
| أفق    | فتح    | قُتِلَ | حُسنَ  | Probable Committee |
| كُلِنة | نُفِخَ | دُعِيَ | ذُكِرُ | سُقِط              |
| حُشِر  | وهو    | سُيِلَ | قُرِئَ | أخر                |
| قُيرَ  | قضي    | كُتِب  | يَعِلُ | يَنْذُ             |

- While reading "تَزِرُ", the letter " " would be pronounced in deep tone (low pitched). But, at the stoppage, " " would be read in deep tone (low pitched), i.e., " تَزِرُ ".
- If the round vowel ( ) is inserted on the top of " ", then it will be read in very deep tone (low pitched).
- When you are reading "" in very deep tone (low pitched), then be careful not to make the lips roundish.

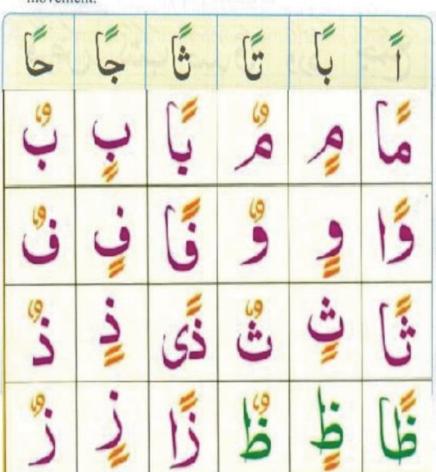
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#### NUNNATION

- If there appear two Zabar, two Zair and two Paish on the letter, this sign is called as Tanween (Nunnation) i.e., ∠, ∠, ₂,
- Sometime such letters, carrying Tanween, are given nasal sound symbol.
- is not read if it carries Tanween.
- In the last chapter, your have read the lesson on Zabar (∠) and its relevant exercise. Now the lesson on two Zabar (∠) or Tanween is given hereunder.

Thus, you may be able to pronounce the letter with their proper movement.



#### The Quran School



These letters are required to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone:

されがしははあず

If there appear Zabar (∠) or two Zabars (∠) on " b", then it also has to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone.

#### EXERCISE

#### NUNNATION (9)

| اَسفًا  | بلُّلَّا | سلبا   | جَنْفًا | عَبلًا  |
|---------|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| طَبقًا  | حَسَنًا  | ثننا   | عَرضًا  | حرما    |
| عجبا    | بُطُرًا  | أبناً  | سفها    | قصصاً   |
| مَثُلًا | رَغَنَّا | مُرضًا | وسطًا   | الْحَاا |

- Spelling i.e., joints and nunnation should be practised thoroughly.
- During necessary stop (waqf) at the letter bearing nunnation, it is changed into "l" i.e., " مَاعَا " to be read as " مَاعَا ". Likewise " فَعَالًا " and " عَمَلًا " as " عَمَلًا " as " عَمَلًا "

#### The Quran School



| لُهزة   | نفقة   | گنِړب | بِقَبَسِ | بِلَهِ |
|---------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| عبير    | خبر    | رقبة  | لَبُنِ   | همزة   |
| مَسَلِ  | ثبن    | بِيرٍ | مِاعَةٍ  | عِنيب  |
|         |        |       | سخط      |        |
| قَالَةٍ | مَثَلِ | بشر   | سفرة     | فِعْةٍ |
| مَرَدٍ  | ذ کر   | شجر   | لِغُي    | سعة    |

In respect of two Zair ( ), the principle of stoppage (waqf) is as follows:

بده to بدم From نفقه to نفقه

# **The Quran School**



If you feel difficulty in recognising the movement of (∠), (¬)(∠) and (∠), (¬), (∠), then repeat the lessons concerned to the movement of such letters.

#### DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS ( 9)

| وو و   | قِطعُ   | و و و  | 401     | بقرة           |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------------|
| ظُلُكُ | كتب گتب | عبرة   | عَمَلُ  | و <u>و ه</u> گ |
| قترة   | حسنة    | خلق    | قَامُ   | زبن            |
| مُرضٌ  | مَلَكُ  | كليكة  |         | ظَمَا          |
| دِية   | خرج     | رجل    | قسم     | بشر            |
| جاد    | وم وي   | لَعِبُ | ادن ادن | أمم            |

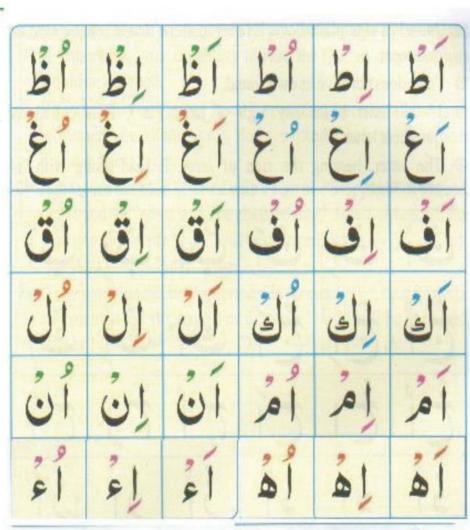
In some words given in the aforesaid exercise, a few letters appear to be of deep tone (low pitched)and some of sharp tone (high pitched), i.e., "In this word, "is of full sound while "is of sharp tone (high pitched). Be careful that while pronunciating in full tone the letter "i" should be pronounced in very sharp voice.

#### The Quran School



- Jazm is a sign placed over a letter to show that it is to be read as quiescent.
- Jazm does not have its own sound.
- If the letter bears any sign of jazm (≥), it is called as quiescent letter.
- The letter, bearing the sign of jazm, is read along with its predecessor.

| اُث  | اِتْ | آث  | أبُ  | اِبُ | ٱبُ  |
|------|------|-----|------|------|------|
| أخ   | راخ  | أخ  | اُثُ | رث   | اَثُ |
| ٱخْ  | رخ   | آخ  | اُحُ | رخ   | أخ   |
| 39   | ١٠٠  | 31  | 100  | 3)   | 31   |
| أز   | از   | 31  | ١١   | از   | 11   |
| اُشُ | اِشْ | ٱشْ | أش   | اِسُ | اَسُ |
| أضُ  | إض   | أضُ | أصُ  | اص   | أصْ  |

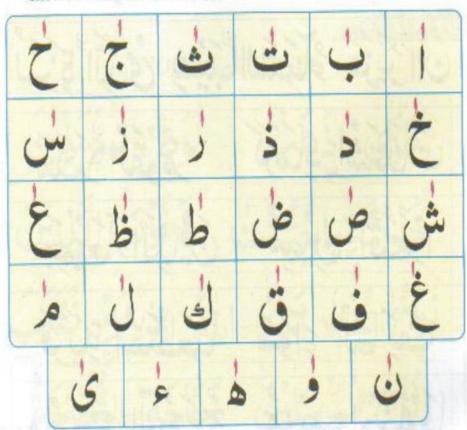


- In the case of quiescency, the pronunciation of the letter ", b, -, will be vibrated. It is called "qalqalah".
- Besides such letters of "qalqalah", other ones should be read very carefully so that they may not become vibrated.





- The movements are of two kinds, i.e, vertical position or reversed position. Just like this, the sign Zabar also bears two shapes, i.e., vertical and reversed.
- You should recognize well the position of vertical Zabar.
- The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced in long tone, just like "alif".
- Be careful that while pronouncing " " and " " the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.

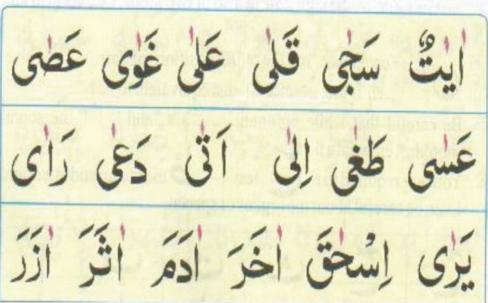


The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced equivalent to alif

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- If any word is inserted with a vertical Zabar at its end, it will be pronounced as it is. (Not a bit sign of change.)

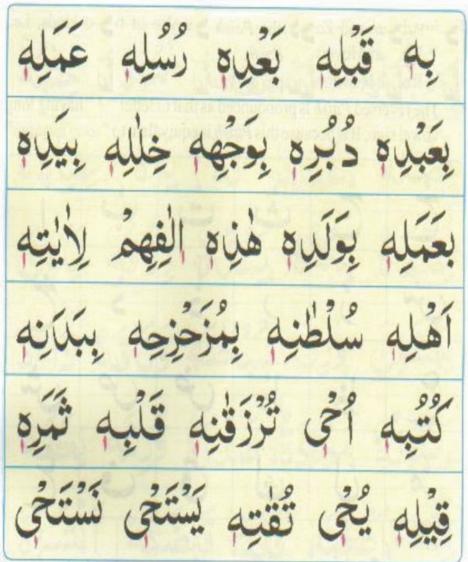
  Example: والصح , غزى will be the same at the stoppage (wagf)
- It is entirely wrong to pronounce in long tone the vertical Zabar at the time of stoppage, as being done while reading alif The sound of this vowel sign will be equivalent to only one alif at the moment of stoppage.



- Just like Zabar, the sign Zair in also of two kinds, i.e., Vertical and reversed.
- You should recognise well the twin positions of Zair.
- The vertical Zair is pronounced just equivalent to yaa
- Be careful that while pronouncing "" and " " the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.
- Your are required to read this lesson with umost care and attention. Even be careful about the organs of speech.

| 7          | 3   | ث | ت | ٠   | 1 |
|------------|-----|---|---|-----|---|
| س          | -   | 1 |   | 7   | خ |
| ع          | ظ   | 4 | ض | ص   | ش |
| P          | ٢   | ك | Ö | ڣ   | غ |
| Saver on C | 5 5 |   |   | 9 ( | 2 |



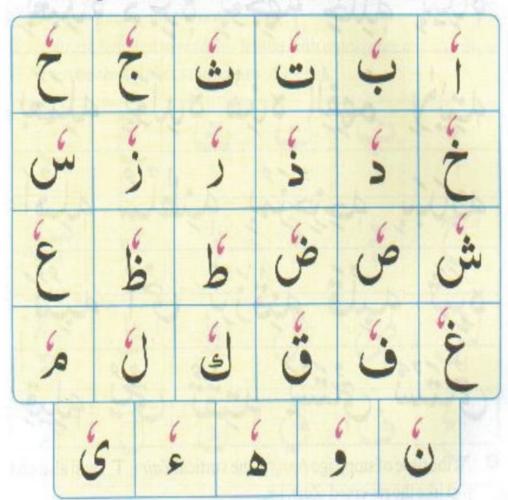


At the time of stoppage (waqf), the vertical Zair ( ) will also end just like the reversed Zair, i.e,

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- Just like Zabar and Zair, the Paish is also of two kinds, i.e., Upright Paish and reversed Paish.
- Recognise well both the shapes of Paish.
- The reversed Paish is pronounced as that of letter "," having long vowel sign. It is because this Paish is equivalent to "vaao maddah"







#### REVERSED PAISH ( 6)

| الم ختبة  | عه امر          | يَامُهُ مَ | كِتْبَهُ وَ |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| عِبَادُهُ | لَهُ يَرَهُ     | عُلْمَة    | فِصْلُهُ .  |
| يَلُوْنَ  | رِزْقُهُ        | سبحنه      | عِنْلَا     |
| دَاوْدَ   | وثاقه           | وْرِي      | يَسْتُونَ   |
| العبة الم | لْمُرَةُ وَرِثَ | وعدة ص     | رسوله م     |
| أنشرة     | أبضته           | فَلَهُ فَ  | أطعبة       |

The reversed Paish will also vanish just like vertical Zair. Example:

عِبَادُهُ as "عِبَادُهُ " عِنْدَهُ "as عِنْدَهُ " يَرَهُ as "يَرَهُ "

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- If Zabar (∠) comes before a quiescent alif, it is called Alif maddah, i.e., long yowel sign. Example: ناب تاریخ
- If Paish (♣) comes before a quiescent vaao, it is called vaao maddah. Example: جُور تُور بُو
- Such letters having a long vowel sign maddah, are read just like alif
- It is wrong to pronounce haroof maddah more or less of the sound of alif

| Soulid of any |     |  |        |          |    |
|---------------|-----|--|--------|----------|----|
| رق            | تو  | 3  | زي     | بو       | با |
| جي.           | 30  | 6  | رق برق | ثو       | ٥  |
| خي            | 6.0 | 6  | 3      | 90       | 6  |
| ذِي           | 395 |  | دِی    | 29       | 15 |
| زی            | زو  | زا   | ړی     | رُو      | زا |
| شي            | شو  | THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE | سِی    | , 9<br>w | سا |

| ضي  | ضُوْ | ضًا | صي    | صو و | صا  |
|-----|------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| ظی  | ظو   | ظا  | طي    | طو ا | 4   |
| بي: | 300  | 6.1 | 3,    | 30   | 6   |
| 3,  | قو   | قا  | رق    | فُوْ | 6   |
| رلي | الو  | 5   | 3     | کو ا | 6   |
| 3,  | نو   | 6   | رمي ا | مو   | ما  |
| رهي | هُوْ | 6   | وي    | 99   | وا  |
| ین  | يو   | ا   | وي    | 96   | اءً |

- This lesson highlights to all the three examples of haroof-i-maddah
- You are required to read this lesson with much care. You should even try to recognise such kind of letters.



#### THE SOFT LETTERS

(Haroof-i-leen)

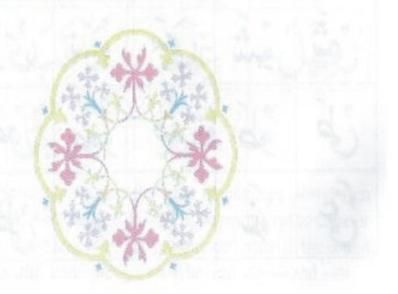
- If Zabar ∠ comes before the quiescent or et i.e. haroof-i-leen. Examples: برا من من على and من الله على etc.
- These soft letters haroof-i-leen should be pronounced softly.
- The difference of sounds, prevailing in haroof-i-maddah and haroof-i-leen, should be recognised carefully.
- Both haroof-i-leen and haroof-i-maddah are pronounced just like one alif.

| -    |         |      |      |      |      |
|------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| ئن ا | ثو      | تي   | تُو  | 泛    | بَوْ |
| خی   | يْخُ وَ | 35   | 35   | بخي  | 35   |
| زی   | 35      | ذَى  | 35   | دَی  | 35   |
| شی   | 流       | سَىٰ | سُوْ | زَی  | زو   |
| ظي   | كلوث    | ضَى  | ضُو  | مَني | صُوْ |
| 30.0 | 3.6     | 36   | 36   | ظی   | ظو   |

#### The Quran School



- Those letters which are pronounced in deep tone (low pitched) and sharp tone (high pitched), should be impressed on mind most accurately.
- The rule and principle of stoppage, duly described in the previous chapter, should be remembered well.



#### SOFT LETTERS

| هَيْهَات   | يَوْمَيِنٍ  | قُرنشٍ     | عَفُوْنَا |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| عين        | يرونها      | ويل        | زُوْجًا   |
| رايت       | صُومًا      | أعطينا     | تُوْبَةً  |
| رُونِيًّا  | أوْخى لَهَا | كَيْنًا    | ينهون     |
| آین        | يَنْعُونَ   | قۇمى       | سُوْفَ    |
| عَلَيْهِمُ | قُوْلِي     | هَايْنَا   | خُولَة    |
| اتینا      | آوْتَادًا   | عَيْنَيْنِ | يوم       |
| Torres.    | خَيْرًا     | قَوْلُ     |           |

- In the word, there are two soft letters haroof-i-leen i.e. Yaa-i-leen. While pronouncing this word, their sounds should be expressed separately and correctly.
- وَيُدَا it will be read as رُونِدَا, it will be read as

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(TASHDEED)( w)

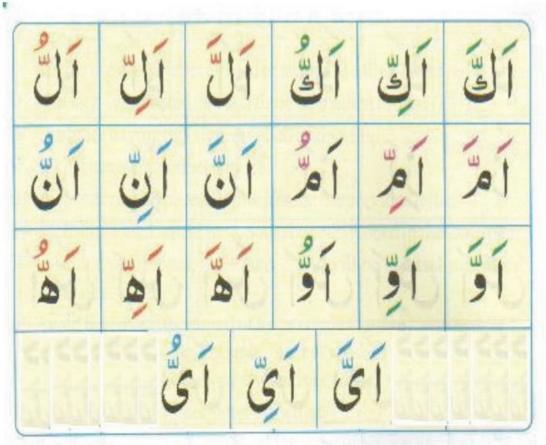
- 😩 Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called Tashdeed (تشديد).
- This sign is indicated through three equivalent prongs ( ).
- The letter having this sign, is called mushaddid.
- Such letter is pronounced twice.
- Such letter has to be read while joining the previous letter.
- Such duplicated letters have not to be pronounced in the long tone.
- In such type of letter, " / " and " " will be in nasal sound and equivalent to "alif".
- Avoid to prolong the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid"

  For example, do not read in long tone the first letter of otherwise it would become of
- Other letters, such as أَحَّ رَاكُ رَاكُ should be pronounced with much care.

| اتقا | ارق ا | اَ قُ | آب آ | ازد  | اَبْ |
|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 21   | 21    | J.    | ا شق | ا رق | ا ش  |
| آ خ  | آخ ا  | 15    | ا کے | آح   | آخ   |

#### The Quran School

| 7:50  | IV.E | 13.5 | 1 56   | IVE I  | CE     |
|-------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11.60 | از   | 1;E/ | 1/50   | ارد    | 10     |
| اش    | ١١٥  | اشور | اكسو   | اُسِّا | اَسَّا |
| أضا   | أض   | أضّ  | اَصَّا | أص     | آص     |
|       | ا زظ |      |        |        |        |
| اً ع  | ا ع  | أع   | 1 3 E  | أع     | 1 36   |
| أق    | آق   | آق   | أق     | اَفِ   | آق     |



- If, after movement, "vaao" and " " appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: قَيْمَةٌ, زُوْجَتُ
- Fig. " and " ق", bearing the nasal sound, then you will read the letters in the same way. Example: مِنْ وَالْ رَمِنْ يَقُولُ
- If there appears letter bearing tashdeed just after letter having maddah, then it must be pronounced in prolonged tone, i.e.,
- You should read this lesson with utmost care, and even be aware of organs of speech.









(Idghaam)

- Combination (idghaam) is such an act wherein one letter is being inserted into other one, and thus it has to be read as doubled (mushaddid), it is called "idghaam" i.e., A letter marked with "", the sign of duplication.
- If any letter among () and () comes after quiescent () or nunnation tanween, then it will be spelt in nasal sound ghunnah.
- if any letter among "J" and "J" comes after quiescent "J" or nunnation tanween, then it will be spelt without nasal sound ghunnah.

EXERCISE

#### COMBINATION

(Idghaam)

مَنْ يُّقُولُ عَيْنًا يَّشُرُبُ عَادُ وَّنْمُوْدَ مِنْ نُورٍ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ قَصْرِمَّشِيْهِ قِيَامُ يَّنْظُرُونَ مَنْ يَكُفُرُ حَبًّا وَّنْبَاتًا فَيَامُ يَّنْظُرُونَ مَنْ يَكُفُرُ حَبًّا وَنْبَاتًا نُوجٍ وَعَادٌ لَيْلَةٍ مُّلِرَكَةٍ مِنْ قَرْلًا مِنْ قَالًا قَبْرًا مُّنِيْرًا مُسْتَقَرُّومَتَاعً لُجِيِّ يَغْشَهُ مِنْ يَبُومٍ خَيْرُنُّورًا

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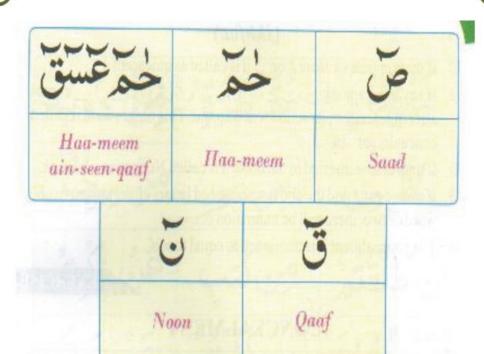


(حروف مقطعات)

- These are meant for those letters which come in the Qur'an and being read separately.
- These letters usually come in the beginning of some Quranic Surah.

| الز           | البص                    | الم                       |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Alif-laam-raa | Alif-laam-meem-<br>saad | Alif-laam-meem            |
| طسم           | ظه                      | التز                      |
| Taa-seen-meem | Taa-haa                 | Alif-laam-meem-<br>raa    |
| يل            | ظس                      | كهيعص                     |
| Yaa-seen      | Taa-seen                | Kaaf-haa-yaa-<br>ain-saad |

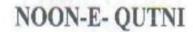
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- While reading "↓", after alif, we will pronounce "∪" in long tone will be rendered in nasal sound, and again "\" will be read in long tone madd.
- While reading ملت , the letter seen will be rendered in long tone, and then, there will be a nasal sound ghunnah. Just like this, we will read and على and in a long tone and then nasal sound will be produced.
- While reading "46", "46" and "46" will be pronounced in long tone equivalent to alif.
- If on a letter there appears vertical Zabar →, vertical Zair → or reversed Paish ≤, it will be pronounced just equivalent to alif
- if any letter carries a sign of Madd (→), it will be read in long tone, just equivalent to five or six alif.
- Translator's note: Certain Surahs of the Holy Quran have certain initials prefixed to them, which are called the Abbreviated Letters. These are the most secret signs, the meaning of which are known only to Allah Almighty.







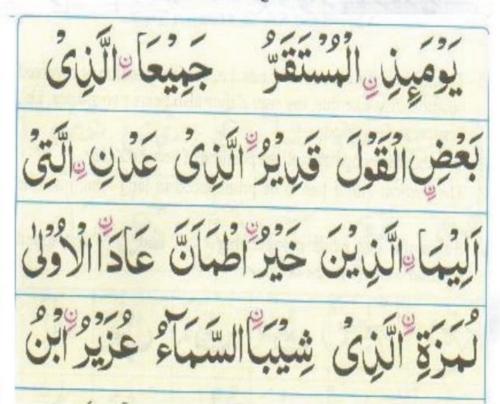
Whenever any letter marked with the sign of duplication <u>u</u> or being a quiescent one comes after nunnation, then the figure " u" is marked with Zair — and written in very small size. This is called "noon quini".

· أَحَلُ اللهُ و نُوحُ ابنهُ . Example:

- This smallest size of  $\omega$  is generally not written, but in Pakistani editions of the Holy Qur'an it is inserted in smallest size as indicated above.
- it is wrong to start from noon -e-quini or to repeat it.

EXERCISE

"NOON-E- QUTNI"



### The Quran School



(Iqlaab)

- 🧐 Iqlab (اقلب) means "to change".
- If "" comes just after quiescent "" or nunnation tanveen, then this " " will be changed with " [ " and read in nosed sound ghunnah. This system is called as Inversion iqlaab, i.e. المُعَلِّدُ.
- While expressing the Inversion iqlaab, nasal sound is produced equivalent to one full alif
- During this procedure, the letter coming before nasal sound ghunnah, should not be read in long tone.
- Even at this time, "" should not be pronounced, rather " " will be expressed. Be careful that the sound of "" has not been produced.

EXERCISE

#### INVERSION (Iglaab)

فَانْبِنُ تَنْبُتُ اَنْبَتْ اَنْبَتْ قُولًا بِلِيْغًا خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا لَيًّا بِالْسِنَتِهِمُ تُنْبِثُ فَيْرِثُ وَقَا لِمَنْجَا بِهِمُ لَيُّا بِالْسِنَتِهِمُ الْنُابِثُ وَلَا مَرْحَبًا بِهِمُ لَيُسْتَنْبُؤُونَكَ جَنَّةٍ بِرَبُوةٍ لاَمَرُحَبًا بِهِمُ صُفَّرَابُكُمْ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا عَلِيْمً بِمَا كَانُوا صَفَّرَابُكُمْ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا عَلِيْمً بِمَا كَانُوا صَفَّرًا بِمَا كَانُوا

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سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِيَّةً

إِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِين الرَّحِيْمِ

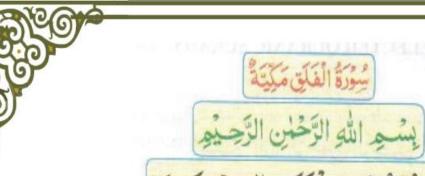
سُورَةُ الإِخْلاصِ مَكِيتَةً

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلْ هُوَاللهُ أَحَلَّ أَاللهُ الصَّمَدُ أَلَهُ الصَّمَدُ فَلَمُ لَمُ اللهُ الصَّمَدُ فَلَمُ لَمُ اللهُ الصَّمَدُ فَلَمُ لَمُ اللهُ اللهُ

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قُلُ اَعُوْذُ بِرَتِ الْفَلْقِ ﴿ مِنْ شَرِّمَا خَلَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّغَاسِقِ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿ خَلَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّ ثَبِ فَا الْعُقَدِ ﴿ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّ ثَبِ فِي الْعُقدِ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّحَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿

شُوْرَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِّيَّةً

يسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلُ اَعُوْدُ بِرَتِ النَّاسِ أَ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ فَ اللهِ النَّاسِ فَ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسُواسِ لَهِ النَّاسِ فَ النَّاسِ فَ النَّاسِ فَ النَّاسِ فَ الُوسُوسُ فِي صُلُورِ النَّاسِ فَ يُوسُوسُ فِي صُلُورِ النَّاسِ فَ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ فَ

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